

MEXICAN BANDITS MAKE ANOTHER RAID

SEVENTY FORD RIO GRANDE AND
SHOOT DOWN THREE TROOP-
ERS AND BOY.

LOOT THREE SMALL TOWNS

Carry Off Two American Citizens and
Cut Their Throats.—Fire Shacks—
Ranchmen to Rescue.

Alpine, Texas.—Villa bandits, some 10 in number, forded the Rio Grande and sweeping 15 miles inland on American soil, raided the little settlement of Glenn Springs and attacked a detachment of American cavalry consisting of nine men of Troop A, the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Three troopers and a little 10-year-old boy were killed, two cavalrymen were wounded and another is missing. He is believed to be a prisoner of the bandits who are now fleeing southward into Coahuila, Mexico.

Two American citizens, J. Deemer, and a man named Compton, according to reports received here, were carried across the Rio Grande and reports have it that their throats were cut. A posse of 50 citizens of Marathon are in pursuit of the Villistas.

The bandits' foray, carrying them through the southern limits of Brown county in the Big Bend district of Texas, and taking in three little settlements near the border—Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers—took place on Friday night and Saturday morning, but news of it did not reach here for several days.

Within an hour preparations had begun for adequate action. Major General Funston ordered four troops of cavalry to the raided section to reinforce small detachments already on their way to the scene from Presidio, Alpine and other points. It is said that if the exigencies of the case demand such action they will cross the border in order to run down and disperse the bandits. The forces consist of two troops of the Eighth Cavalry from Fort Bliss, El Paso, under Major Langhorne and two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry from Fort Clark under Colonel Sibley, commander of the Fourteenth.

General Scott and Funston met General Oregon and Juan Amador, Mexican Sub-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the immigration station at the American end of the international bridge for what had been expected to be their final conference. It developed later, however, that practically the only matter discussed was the bandit raid at Glenn Springs.

GERMAN RAIDERS FIRE ON AND CHASE BIG LINER

Forty American Citizens Aboard.
News Alarms Shipping Circles.

New York.—The steamship Venezia, arriving here from Bordeaux, France, with 40 American citizens aboard, was only matter discussed was the bandit raid at Glenn Springs.

Reports had been in circulation for more than a week that at least one sea raider was again operating in the western Atlantic, and today news has alarmed shipping circles.

Captain Boniface and members of the crew were reticent but the Americans on board, who were employed in caring for horses transported on the Venezia's last voyage eastward, vouched for the story.

According to these men, the Venezia encountered the commerce raiders April 23, three days out from Bordeaux. The hostile craft, they said, loomed up without any flags showing and bore down upon the Venezia. Captain Boniface at once became suspicious and prepared for a sudden dash. The raiders signalled to the Venezia to slow down, but Captain Boniface's answer was an order for full speed ahead.

As the Venezia started away, according to the story, a shot passed over her, this was followed by another which dropped close to the Venezia, but the efforts of the raiders to overhaul her proved unsuccessful.

BRITISH SUBMARINE SUNK BY GERMAN GUNFIRE.

Berlin, via wireless.—The British submarine E-31 was sunk by the gunfire of a German warship to the west of Horns Reef, off the west coast of Denmark, on the morning of May 5. It was announced by the German admiral. The admiral's report also announced the destruction of a hostile aeroplane by German airman with the help of a torpedo boat off the Flanders coast and the capture of another aeroplane by torpedo boats.

COUNTRESS SENTENCE IS COMMITTED TO LIFE.

Dublin, via London.—Countess Georgiana Markievicz, one of the prominent figures in the Irish revolt, was sentenced to death after her trial by court martial, but the sentence has been committed to penal servitude for life. It was officially announced. The death sentence upon Henry O'Hanrahan was also commuted to a life term. Death sentences imposed upon George Plunkett and John Plunkett were commuted to 10 years.

WILL RESUME WORK IN MILL VILLAGES

FEDERAL AID FOR DEMONSTRATION
FORCES.—CARBERRY IS
IN CHARGE.

DISPATCHES FROM COLUMBIA

Doings and Happenings That Mark
the Progress of South Carolina People,
Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Columbia.

The mill village demonstration work is to be resumed in South Carolina under the leadership of James L. Carberry, the originator of the plan to improve conditions in mill villages.

The work was begun several years ago at Rock Hill by Mr. Carberry. When the Smith-Lever act went into effect the appropriation was cut off by the United States department of agriculture on the ground that the work could not be classed under the head of agriculture. From Rock Hill the work spread to 20 mills in the state.

Following the withdrawal of federal support Gov. Manning in a message to the legislature urged that a state bureau of welfare work be created. Bills were introduced in the house and senate. The house bill passed without a dissenting vote and the measure was sent to second reading in the senate. Before the bill was finally passed the legislature adjourned. The measure was to have been taken up at the last session of the legislature, but word came that federal aid was to be extended and that the state bureau was unnecessary.

When the federal government withdrew support from the work Mr. Carberry went to Beaufort as county farm demonstrator. Several weeks ago he returned to Rock Hill and is actively engaged in organizing the clubs in the mills of South Carolina.

The objects of the mill village demonstration work are as follows: Home gardens, summer and winter; home canning, horticulture, fruit, shrubbery, flowers, planting and propagation, landscape work, home sanitation, elimination of breeding places of flies and mosquitoes, club work, juniors from 8 to 18 years of age, seniors over 18 years old, Irish potatoes, corn and pig, plant diseases and insect pests. The allied interests are: illustrated lectures, agricultural schools, field meetings, night meetings and mill village fairs. The government is prepared to furnish experts on the above subjects for the benefit of the people of the mill villages.

Several prizes will be offered to the members of the junior tomato club work.

Two Cavalry Troops for State.

"It is hoped that it will be possible for the state to proceed with the plan of organizing two troops of cavalry," says Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of staff of the war department, in a letter to W. W. Moore, adjutant general of South Carolina.

Petitions have been filed by cavalry troops from Charleston and Columbia and the militia council several days ago recommended that both be accepted if possible. The letter from the war department gives assurance that both troops will be mustered into the service, provided they have proper local backing.

"If a troop of cavalry is to be authorized in Columbia, the people must give the proper financial support," said Adm. General Moore, "and personally I will contribute \$10 toward the support of the troop."

"While only one troop is allotted to South Carolina," said Gen. Mills, "the war department will be pleased to have the State organize and maintain two troops; the Ninth militia division of which the organized militia of South Carolina forms a part, is deficient in cavalry, and a remedy for the deficiency coming from any state will be looked upon with favor."

The letter from Gen. Mills continues:

"Your inquiries under paragraph 3 of your letter are answered as follows: 'Pending legislation contemplates the issue by the federal government of not to exceed 32 cavalry horses to each troop.'

"Full equipment will be furnished to each troop from unallotted funds; the equipment to include everything needed for field service. This equipment can not be issued until after July 1, 1916, for the reason that no unallotted funds remain available for the fiscal year, 1916."

Manning to Speak at Farmers Rally.

Gov. Richard I. Manning will be in Spartanburg June 3 to deliver an address before an agricultural rally to be held at Converse College, according to a letter received from the chief executive by Miss Lois Erwin, county school demonstrator. It is reported that several hundred farmers of the county will be present and that representatives from Winthrop and Clemson Colleges are expected to be present to assist in the rally and give practical demonstration of modern farming and housekeeping methods.

State Gives Aid to Weak Schools.

The state department of education completed the payment of state aid from the contingent fund of \$40,000, appropriated by the legislature. Disbursements were made to 311 schools in 32 counties. Amounts ranged from \$6 to buy blackboards at Fingerville in Spartanburg county to \$750 to help run the Antioch Industrial school seven months. The Antioch district enrolls 325 pupils and pays a local school tax of 16 mills. The patrons contributed \$500 additional in order to secure this allotment of state aid for their seven months' term.

"The appropriation has been used mainly," said J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, "to secure a minimum. In order to stimulate local taxation or private contributions, state contingent aid has been given in rare instances for a term of seven months. To catalogue the various items in the 311 schools would be to make a list of the school activities of the state. The appropriation has been used as far as possible to equalize facilities in the various districts. These minor deficiencies have been too long overlooked. The first attempt to remedy them was made in 1914, when representatives from some of the country districts secured an appropriation of \$45,000 for equalizing purposes. In 1915 this appropriation was raised to \$60,000; but the legislature of 1916 reduced the amount to \$40,000.

Name of country	Districts	Amount
Abbeville	1	\$ 35.00
Aiken	6	265.00
Anderson	6	835.00
Barnwell	6	395.00
Berkeley	6	600.00
Calhoun	1	150.00
Cherokee	11	1,305.00
Chester	2	98.00
Chesterfield (4 build- ings)	4	1,150.00
Colleton	10	750.00
Darlington	6	975.00
Dillon	4	250.00
Edgefield	4	240.00
Florence (both rural graded schools)	2	500.00
Greenville (53 rural graded schools)	58	13,099.00
Greenwood	2	450.00
Hampton	5	1,020.00
Horry	38	2,603.00
Kershaw	11	835.00
Lancaster	8	500.00
Laurens	9	515.00
Lexington	13	2,240.00
Marion	1	75.00
Mathboro	6	392.00
Newberry	7	895.00
Oconee	14	406.00
Orangeburg	2	620.00
Pickens	17	2,400.00
Richland	7	1,310.00
Saluda	19	2,246.00
Spartanburg (1 rural graded school)	20	2,236.00
Union	5	610.00
Thirty-two counties	311	\$40,000.00

History of Anderson's Life.

Sumter.—A meeting was held here for the purpose of formulating plans for the writing of a history of the life of Lieut. Gen. Richard Heron Anderson of Stateburg, Sumter county. The meeting was held under the auspices of Dick Anderson camp and was attended by a number of people, including members of the camp and members of Dick Anderson chapter, U. D. C.

It was decided to raise funds for the work by raising subscriptions by donations and by receiving loan subscriptions. The book is to sell for \$2.50, or \$2 cash in advance, and Gen. C. Irvine Walker of Charleston, who was present, was elected literary editor of the work. A committee consisting of Perry Moses, E. Scott Carson, D. J. Winn, H. J. McLaurin, W. M. Graham and T. E. Richardson of Dick Anderson camp and members of the local U. D. C. chapter was appointed to formulate the petitions to raise funds necessary for the work. A sum of about \$150 was raised at the meeting to go toward the \$1,200 considered necessary before the work is begun.

Many Charters Are Issued.

The Agency and Sales Company of Columbia has been commissioned with a capital of \$5,000.

The Carolina Interstate Realty Company of Charleston has been commissioned with a capital of \$5,000.

The Model Department Store of Hampton has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000.

A charter has been issued to the Atco Company of Columbia with a capital of \$2,500.

The Orangeburg Realty, Insurance and Trust Company has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000.

The Brunson Loan & Trust Company has been chartered with a capital of \$25,000.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to the American Publishing Company of Charleston with a capital stock of \$50,000 to do a general newspaper publishing business.

Appoints Sides for New County.

J. Steel Brice of York, J. Lyles Glenn of Chester and J. E. McDonald of Winnsboro, opponents, and W. B. Wilson of Rock Hill, R. S. Mebane of Great Falls and R. E. Reeves of Longtown, proponents, have been appointed by Gov. Manning as members of a commission to investigate the matter of forming Catawba county.

It is expected that the appointments will be carried to the supreme court for a decision so that the constitutionality of the ill shaped county act may be tested.

WATSON TO HEAD NEW ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSO-
CIATION OF COMMISSIONERS
OF AGRICULTURE.

48 STATES REPRESENTED

Urges Better System of Distributing
and Marketing of Farm Products
in South and West.

Washington.—E. J. Watson of South Carolina was elected president and Dr. Clarence J. Owens of Washington executive secretary of the National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture, inaugurated at a meeting here.

Resolutions indorsing the bill for the proposed national chamber of agriculture were adopted.

Dr. Owens, who is enthusiastic concerning what he hopes will be accomplished along this line said that this was the first time that commissioners of all the 48 states had been present to discuss the needs of the farmer.

"It is indeed worthy of note," he said, "when the commissioners of agriculture from all of the states come together in the interest of the farmers of their respective states and the nation. It means that there is a quickening of the mind as to the requirements of our biggest undertaking—agriculture."

It is good for South Carolina that both of the officers elected tonight are Palmetto state men. Mr. Watson is well known throughout the country, and Dr. Owens is originally from Orangeburg. The latter's work along industrial and agricultural lines during the past few years has been most successful.

The sessions will continue another day, after which Mr. Watson will proceed to New York in his automobile.

Commissioner Watson addressed the association at the first session after the organization. He spoke in behalf of a better system of distributing or marketing farm products, and presented some of the features incorporated by the German system of distribution.

The association is planning a campaign to provide for the organization of a National Chamber of Agriculture under Federal charter. The basic purpose of the national chamber will be to solve the problems of distribution. The organization resembles a part of the Landwirtschaftsrat of Germany, which regenerated the rural life of Germany to the extent that 86 per cent of the farmers are land owners in contrast with 64 per cent in the United States, 60 per cent and 10 per cent in Great Britain.

Tells of Electric Line.

Spartanburg.—J. F. Jacobs of Clinton, recently elected chairman of the board of incorporators of the proposed electric railway line from Spartanburg to Clinton, addressed a well attended meeting of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce on matters relating to the project. Sufficient money has been raised by citizens along the route for a preliminary survey of the route and this work will be taken up in a short time. A committee will be appointed within a few days to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of the proposed road.

Gov. Manning Leads Pageant.

Greenville.—Gov. Richard I. Manning led the street pageant here in celebration of Greenville's modern system of street illumination which was turned on. The governor was greeted on all sides by cheers. The crowd that witnessed the parade was the largest that has ever gathered on the Greenville streets. Gov. Manning addressed the members of the South Carolina division of the Travelers' Protective association, now in session in Greenville at the annual banquet.

Preparedness Urged at Charleston.

Charleston.—With a banquet at which Henry C. Breckenridge, former assistant secretary of war, was the chief speaker, the National Defense conference, under the auspices of the National Security league, closed. The conference is declared to have been completely successful.

Speakers declared that preparedness measures on a scope larger than any of those now before the public were essential to the continued safety of the United States.

Dr. Frederick L. Huidekoper asserted that "the Hay bill is the most outrageous bit of deception ever offered to the people in the guise of legislation," in discussing the lack of military defense in this country.

Dr. J. Bernard Walker, editor of The Scientific American, said that the United States navy is not prepared for immediate active service.

Col. O. J. Bond, superintendent of the Citadel, urged that civilians be encouraged to learn to shoulder arms efficiently.

The conference adopted resolutions introduced by Mayor Tristram T. Hyde of Charleston, saying that "the National Defense conference appeals to the congress of the United States for the speedy enactment of legislation which will provide this country with absolute security against attack."

The resolution provide that a copy be forwarded to each senator and each member of the house of representatives.

KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Ashley E. Merrimon, of Sumter, Uni-
versity Student, Meets Sudden
Death at Orangeburg.

Orangeburg.—Ashley E. Merrimon of Sumter, a senior law student at the University of South Carolina, was instantly killed, Julian Sawyer Wolfe of Orangeburg was seriously injured, and seven other members of an automobile party were bruised and shocked when the machine in which they were riding crashed into a tree about seven miles from here. The young people had been to Rowaville, a favorite automobile drive from Orangeburg, and were returning. The members of the party, besides Mr. Merrimon and Mr. Wolfe, were: Miss Celeste George of Lexington and Miss Georgia Manning of Clio, a Columbia college student; Miss Annie Lee Crum of Orangeburg, Hammond Crum of Denmark, R. H. Jennings, Jr., of Orangeburg, E. H. Blackmon of Orangeburg, and Sid Seignious of Orangeburg, who was driving the car.

Medical attention was rushed to the scene in about 20 minutes after the accident. Mr. Merrimon was killed instantly. Mr. Wolfe suffered a broken leg and bruises. He was taken to Columbia for attention. Miss Crum received a broken rib.

Ashley Merrimon was 23 years of age, and a young man of exceeding promise. He was an honor student in the university law school, having an average of about 95 for his junior year and that portion of the senior year which he had completed. He was to have been graduated in June.

Club Girls Meet in June.

Chester.—Miss Jo Yarborough, county canning club agent, has planned a four days' institute in this city in June in order to bring the members of the girl's canning, bread and poultry clubs together.

The date for this meeting will be June 12-15. About 100 girls are expected to take the course that will be provided, and they will be the guests of the two domestic science clubs and other women of Chester. The institute will be held at one of the school buildings or some other building suitable for the purpose and it is planned to provide a lawn party, an automobile ride and perhaps other social features that will help to make the occasion interesting and enjoyable.

Miss Minnie Garrison, York county canning club agent; Miss Lillian Snellgrove, Anderson county canning club agent, and the latter's two assistants, Mrs. Dora Lee Walker and Miss Grace Huffington, are expected to assist Miss Yarborough.

Runaway Mule Kills Driver.

Hartsville.—Daniel M. Gaskins, 31 years of age, a young and successful planter of the Kellytown section, died about 12 o'clock following injuries received early in the day in a runaway. He was driving a mule in the country near his home when something about the harness became disarranged. This frightened the animal and in the runaway which followed Mr. Gaskins was thrown violently on his head and his skull was fractured.

T. P. A. at Greenville.

Greenville.—The annual session of the state convention of the Travelers' Protective association is holding its convention here. There are more than 100 representatives of the organization attending the meeting. During the business sessions the anti-tipping law was discussed. The statewide system of roads, as proposed in a bill presented to the general assembly of 1916, was indorsed.

Convention Was Record Breaker.

Charleston.—With close to 1,100 delegates enrolled at the convention headquarters, the 39th annual gathering of the South Carolina Interdenominational Sunday School association is the record breaker of the history of the association. Of these, about 900 are visiting delegates.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS ITEMS.

Henry Horlbeck, M. D., of Columbia died recently in Summerville, this state, after some months of ill health.

Unchanged condition of the Rev. Thomas H. Leitch's impaired health has induced his resignation as editor of The Way of Faith, a religious publication, issued in Columbia.

John L. McLaurin will run for lieutenant governor, in order that he may have the opportunity of addressing the people, during the county-to-county campaign this summer, on the subject of the state warehouse system.

J. B. Westbrook, of Chester, has been appointed by Gov. Manning as a member of the state board of pardons to succeed H. C. Tillman of Greenwood, resigned.

Alex Oliphant has gone to Memphis to join a field party of the United States geological survey, with which he will work for the summer, returning to Columbia early in the fall.

Assurances having been given that the hotel will be open, it was announced in Columbia that the annual meeting of the South Carolina Dental Association will be held at Chick Springs, July 12 to 14.

Chances for the establishment of a military school at Chick Springs are good. Capt. John Moore of the Citadel was in Greenville recently to look over the proposition.

The ten day campaign, in which time it is hoped to raise by subscription \$100,000 for the erection of a woman's building in Columbia will end Monday, May 8.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of
Sunday School Course of the Moody
Bible Institute, Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 14

"LO, WE TURN TO THE GENTILES."

LESSON TEXT—Acts 12:13-32.
GOLDEN TEXT—I have set thee for a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldst be for salvation unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 13:47.

In the unfolding and ever-widening of the program of power we are again confronted with a crucial event. It is suggestive that at this time Paul, whose name has just been changed from Saul, now assumes his place of leadership, succeeding Barnabas. Pergo, the capital of Pamphylia, was on the southern coast of Asia Minor, and Antioch, the capital of Pisidia (southern Galatia) was 90 miles north. Paul is now in full control and no other man save our Lord has so deeply impressed human history.

I. Paul's Opening (vv. 13-15). We are not told why John Mark returned to Jerusalem. He may have objected to the changed leadership; there may have been sickness involved; as a Jew he may have objected to Paul's actions. His subsequent missionary zeal restored him to Paul's favor (II. Tim. 4:11). Departing from Perga (v. 14), perhaps on account of an attack of fever (Gal. 4:13, 14), the party ascended to the higher altitude of the important city of Antioch, the site of which is now marked by extensive and impressive ruins. After finding lodgings they repaired to the synagogue on the Sabbath day. Here they could meet the people and would be given opportunity to speak of Jesus. Paul put himself in the way of opportunity and opportunity to beckoned to him. They did not demand this privilege because they were Christian workers. Their participation in the service and other actions commended them to the respect of the leaders of the synagogue, which was the great democratic forum of the Jewish nation.

II. Paul's Sermon (vv. 16-41). Paul began his remarks, even as Peter did at Pentecost, by quoting the Old Testament and referring to Jewish history, using the same to lead up to his testimony about Jesus. (Matt. 5:17.) "It is ours to show wherein Christ fulfilled the law, the obligation resting upon us by reason of his covenant of grace, and the blessings which issue therefrom." This is one of Paul's three recorded missionary sermons (see also Acts 14:15-18; 17:22-31). The last two were to Gentiles only. This is a scriptural discourse. (1) Messiah's people and ancestry (17-23); (2) Messiah's forerunner (24, 25); Messiah rejected (26-29); (3) Messiah risen from the dead (30-37); (4) Jesus the Justifier (38-39); (5) the application, a word of warning (40, 41). There must have been some evidence of restlessness in his audience, hence his sharp warning (41).

III. Paul's Decision (vv. 42-47). After the separation of Jews from Greek proselytes the latter besought Paul to continue his testimony literally "the Sabbath between," perhaps at the mid-week meetings. Questions and discussions were the order in the breaking up of the synagogue service, and as Paul and his company departed they were accompanied by some who had believed (v. 43). Knowing the testing which would follow, Paul and Barnabas did personal work with these, exhorting to steadfastness (John 8:31, 32; Col. 1:23) in the grace of God (v. 38, 39; Rom. 3:24; Eph. 2:8). It is only in grace that any are able to "continue" (Rom. 5:2; Gal. 5:1, 4). It is personal work which gathers a crowd and such was the method of Paul and Barnabas during the intervening week. So well was the work done and so great was the power of their testimony that "almost the whole city" gathered the next Sabbath to "hear the Word of God." Such evident interest in this new teaching aroused the jealousy of the Jews. Years of Jewish proselytizing had never secured such a result as this one address of a doubtful stranger produced. But lack of this jealousy was the greater sin of unbelief. To hear the Word of God. (II. Titus 4:2; I. Thess. 2:13) does not necessarily produce obedience and faith (Luke 8:5-7); not always the greatest number of hearers will produce the greatest number of conversions. To interrupt a speaker is not unknown in synagogues today. The opponents "contradicted and blasphemed," doubtless contending that all who hang on a tree are accursed (Gal. 3:13) and they produced a wild tempest of voices and confusion. Only to attack and to destroy the work of Paul and Barnabas could save these Jewish leaders. Human nature is the same everywhere.

Paul and Barnabas thrived upon opposition. We believe they foresaw this development and were prepared for the emergency (v. 46). Because of long training the Jews were best fitted to receive the Gospel. It was no accident that the first apostles were Jews, but it is serious business to reject the Christ, and the history of the Jewish nation since rejecting Jesus has been written in blood and tears. Paul's "Lo we turn" (v. 46) marked the Rubicon of spiritual history. Christianity is to become world wide, not by means of the Jews, but in spite of them.